from Poland, 396 from Czechoslovakia, 300 from Roumania, and 210 from other countries.

From Czechoslovakia 399 Jews emigrated in 1928, almost all from the Eastern provinces of Carpatho-Russia and Slovakia; 363 went overseas (248 to the United States), and only 36 to European countries.

The immigration of Jews from Eastern Europe has affected considerably the numbers and composition of the French, Belgian, and English Jewries. Jewish immigration to France, during the years 1901-1930, is estimated at 60,000; and, added to the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine with a Jewish population of 30,000, and a certain natural increase, has raised the number of Jews in France from 80,000 in 1900 to 200,000 in 1933. Of the immigrants nearly four-fifths have settled in Paris, the rest at Lille, Lyons, Valenciennes, Rouen, Nancy, etc. Paris, owing to the immigration of Jews from Eastern Europe and from Alsace-Lorraine, and also of Sephardic and Oriental Jews from Constantinople, Salonica, North Africa, and the Near East, now ranks among the cities in Europe with the highest figures of Jews, their number having risen from about 70,000 in 1900 to 150,000 in 1933. Belgium, which in 1900 had a Jewish population of only 10,000, owing to immigration from Eastern Europe has now about 60,000. The

immigrants
are mostly from Galicia, and settle in Antwerp and Brussels,
finding employment in the diamond and leather industries,
and in commerce. In Great Britain imcoigration fromEastern
Europe, together with a natural increase, has raised the
number of Jews from about 50,000 in 1880 to 175,000 in
1900 and 330,000 in 1933. About two-thirds of the immi-
grants have settled in London, the rest mainly in Man-
chester, Liverpool, Leeds, Cardiff, and in other commer-
cial centres, finding employment largely in the clothing
industry.